

ITEMS

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THE CONFERENCE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

by *Edgar M. Hoover*

AMONG the major influences bearing on economic growth, natural resources or "land" has traditionally been assigned a primary and unique role. Since the doctrines that still form the basis of most present thinking on the relationship between resources and growth were formulated, a vast amount of factual knowledge has accumulated, and the technological conditions affecting the relationship have radically changed. However, there has not been a corresponding advance in our understanding of the role that natural resources actually play in the process of economic growth. To consider the possibilities for such an advance, the Conference on Natural Resources and Economic Growth was planned and sponsored jointly by the Social Science Research Council's Committee on Economic Growth¹ and Resources for the Future, Inc. The conference was held at the University of Michigan on April 7-9, 1960, with the School of Natural Resources as host. In addition to the authors and formal discussants of the 11 papers, there were some 25 invited participants and a number of interested observers from the vicinity. Representation was extensive both geographically and in terms of professional fields.

The conference papers—except for the final one by Joseph J. Spengler, which provided integration and further insights over the whole area of discussion—are

summarized below. Publication of a volume incorporating the results of the conference, edited by Mr. Spengler, is planned.

CHANGING ROLE OF NATURAL RESOURCES IN THEORY AND IN PRACTICE

The first three papers, "A General View of Natural Resources in Economic Growth" by Theodore W. Schultz, "A Theoretical Analysis of Natural Resource Scarcity and Economic Growth under Strict Parametric Constraints" by Chandler Morse and Harold J. Barnett, and "Changes in the Role of Resources at Different Stages of Economic Development" by John Adler, deal theoretically and empirically with the changing role of natural resources in economic development. The burden of the argument running through these papers is that the relative importance of natural resources as a determinant of economic development is less in the more advanced economies and tends to decline as an economy progresses.

Natural resources have long occupied an important role in economic models. Until late in the nineteenth century, however, the emphasis was on landed resources, for men lived largely on the products of field and forest. Only then did the organic base begin to be replaced in part and variously supplemented by an inorganic base.

Given a model constructed along Ricardian lines, and taking cognizance of depletion, economists may study man's response either with the parametric restraints unmodified, or with these constraints subject to increasing relaxation largely as a result of progress in technological knowledge. Morse and Barnett employ the former approach in their paper; in several other papers considerable attention is given to the latter type of re-

¹ The members of the committee are Simon Kuznets, Johns Hopkins University (chairman); Richard Hartshorne, University of Wisconsin; Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Edgar M. Hoover, Pittsburgh Regional Planning Association; Bert F. Hoselitz, University of Chicago; Wilbert E. Moore, Princeton University; and Joseph J. Spengler, Duke University. Edgar M. Hoover, Harold J. Barnett of Resources for the Future and Wayne State University, and Frederick T. Moore of the RAND Corporation served as a subcommittee to plan the present conference. This was the ninth in the series of conferences sponsored by the Committee on Economic Growth.

sponse, although it is treated as largely autonomous in character rather than as a necessary sequel to man's discovery that his capacity to increase income is limited so long as he remains confined by the parametric constraints in question. Even in the presence of parametric restraints, however, Barnett and Morse point out, a complex modern society may respond in a variety of ways and thereby cushion the incidence of increasing scarcity as operative within the Ricardian model. And in the absence of a removal of parametric restraints, the tendency of returns to decline at the margin need not be so strong as is sometimes supposed.

Two sorts of change may bring about a decline in the relative importance of natural resources in a country's income-producing assets: (1) as per capita income rises, the marginal propensity to consume the services of most, if not all, natural resources eventually falls; (2) the composite input of labor and capital per unit output of resources may either fall or at least not increase enough to offset the diminution in input of resources per unit of output. Schultz reports that, moving from low- to high-income countries, or from an earlier to a later stage of development in a given country, the ratio of natural resources to all resources employed in income production falls from a high (say 20-25 percent) to a low (say 5 percent or less) level. This trend is traceable primarily to the decline in the importance of land, a decline caused by the low income-elasticity of demand for agricultural and forestry products, as well as by changes in agricultural production functions associated with mechanization, better seeds, improved labor and management, reduced fertilizer costs, etc., and resulting in a decline in the input of land service per unit of agricultural output. A somewhat similar decline in input per unit of output has characterized most mineral production in the United States even though the consumption of minerals has kept pace with income.

Adler's empirical findings are in keeping with the inferences of Schultz and Barnett and Morse, namely, that the relative importance of the role of natural resources declines as an economy progresses, but Adler emphasizes that accessibility to resources rather than their presence within a country is what counts. He notes also that the presence of natural resources, although in itself a passive force, may foster development in various ways: by serving as an object of development; by supplying exports, attracting capital, and thereby providing needed equipment and foreign exchange; by facilitating and even stimulating the introduction of new techniques of production and new methods of resource exploitation; and by easing the need for other factors of production. Adler rejects the view that exploitation of raw material by foreign concerns is unlikely, in quite underdeveloped coun-

tries, to foster economic development. He adds, however, that the establishment of processing industries is more strategic, since they set in motion a longer chain of demands and also stimulate training for industrial jobs.

TECHNOLOGY AND TRANSPORT

Irving Siegel in his paper, "Changing Technology and Resources," observes that the economic significance of any block of resources is highly variable; it depends on man's ends, which are overwhelmingly cultural, and on his means, among them technology and transport, which also largely reflect his cultural equipment. Even so, Siegel warns, it is necessary to guard against "technological determinism," since the content and the direction assumed by resource-oriented technology are shaped by man's anticipation of relative scarcities and his responses to these anticipations. Anticipated necessity is the mother of the *shape* of invention. Siegel's analysis also suggests that advances in technology may either accelerate or decelerate the rate at which nonreplaceable and exhaustible natural resources are used up.

Paul McGann supplemented his discussion of Siegel's paper by a full-length paper of his own, on technological progress and mineral resources. This paper looks 1,000 years into the future. In such a long-range view McGann concludes that the ultimate limitation of the supply of minerals runs in terms of energy. An increasing input of energy is needed for each new unit of refined output from lower-grade materials. Estimated ultimate world reserves of fossil fuels will be exhausted in 200 years if gross world product grows between 2 and 3 percent per year. Developments in use of fission material may extend the availability of mineral fuels another 1,000 years.

No further major technical developments are needed, however, to provide levels of per capita income 100 to 1,000 times present levels for maximum world population on a "permanent" basis using solar energy. The ultimate limitation on population and output growth is living space. At existing rates of population growth, ultimate population limits will be reached in from 500 to 1,000 years at populations 1,000 to 10,000 times the present. It is by no means clear that the desired "Utopian" levels of income can be attained by the time that saturation of living space is reached. Further technical progress would afford more time to erode resistance to sensible policy decisions.

Holland Hunter's paper, "Resources, Transportation and Economic Development," focuses on the role of transport in the exploitation of natural resources. He finds at the empirical level that within the United States and the Soviet Union the volume of freight traffic since 1928 has at most barely kept pace with the physical

volume of production, whereas passenger traffic has grown more rapidly (at least in the United States), in part perhaps because of a growing demand for natural resources for recreational use. He also finds that, despite the importance of transportation in economic development, little attention has been given in the past 20 years to consideration of the transport alternatives confronting underdeveloped countries and to rational selection from among these alternatives. He makes the interesting suggestion that the relative importance of freight transport may eventually rise again as recourse to inferior and more distant sources of raw material becomes necessary.

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERREGIONAL RELATIONS AND USE OF RESOURCES

Charles Kindleberger, in "International Trade and Investment and Resource Use in Economic Growth," asks whether it pays a country in the long run to specialize in the export of resource products. He concludes that it may be advisable for a well-developed economy in which many alternative kinds of resource use are available to engage in such export, but not for an underdeveloped country with no major asset but its resources. Kindleberger develops several subordinate points, among them: (1) Inelasticity of supply of resources and their products is a greater potential source of difficulty in underdeveloped than in developed countries. (2) While the income elasticity of demand for primary production as a whole is below unity, this is not necessarily true of all minerals and fuels. (3) Densely populated underdeveloped countries benefit little from increased trade when the resulting gains expand population faster than capital. (4) Availability of raw materials is less essential to a country's industrialization than it was in the nineteenth century.

In "Natural Resource Endowment and Regional Economic Growth," Harvey S. Perloff and Lowdon Wingo, Jr. stress, among other things, the cumulative character of economic growth. In the United States before 1840 the presence of advantageously situated "good" land often helped set such a process in motion; after 1840 access to coal and iron ore began to have this effect. Resource endowment was important in serving initially to stimulate development and thereby subsequently (especially after 1900) to establish bases for more elaborate regional structures.

Having determined how critical is a hinterland's resource endowment and how basic is the relationship of heartland and hinterland in the development of a national economy and its component subnational economies, Perloff and Wingo apply their findings to underdeveloped economies. They prefer centralized to decen-

tralized development, believing that advantage inheres in nucleated structures in the form of specialized and differentiated regions, which are economically powerful in themselves and which can serve as levers for the development of their hinterlands.

POLICY REGARDING USE OF RESOURCES

Policy is the main concern of the papers by Frederick T. Moore and Joe S. Bain. In "Economic Development and the Employment of Resources," Moore concludes after analysis of the assumptions and objectives underlying the theory of balanced growth, and consideration of relevant empirical conditions, that imbalance will create opportunities for growth if there is some public coordination and support of investment. He argues that market imperfections and institutional constraints found in underdeveloped countries make inapplicable the classical concepts of consumer choice, competitive price system, and intrepid entrepreneur. The presence of external economies also renders market price indicators imperfect and handicaps the entrepreneur in the performance of his social function.

Respecting the growth process and the role of trade and relative costs therein, Moore makes three points: (1) In "closely related industrial complexes" external economies are important. (2) Technological change has depressed the demand of advanced countries for raw materials of the sort supplied by underdeveloped countries, even though it may have increased domestic or foreign demand for hitherto nonutilizable products of these countries. (3) The initial capital cost of developing industries (i.e., primary processing and producers' goods industries) in which external economies abound is relatively high but the growth leverage is relatively great.

Bain's paper, "Resource Policies in Relation to Economic Growth," argues with some qualification that the supply of resources capable of sustained yield should be increased as much as is economically feasible and made to provide a steady flow of services through time; whereas the exploitation and sale of resources and their services should be carried on in ways that prevent uneconomic waste, discourage types of use that can be met through less scarce substitutes, encourage the discovery of additional deposits, and foster the development of economical substitutes. He then classifies and appraises existing governmental policies concerning resources. His finding is that policies now in effect or in immediate prospect do not notably foster a quantitatively, compositionally, and temporally optimal pattern of resource use. The primary purpose of policies restrictive of the private exploitation of public resources is to preserve the usefulness and the productivity of such resources, but they

seldom accomplish this purpose in an optimum or even highly effective manner. Policies involving public investment in development of natural resources aim primarily at the restoration, preservation, or development of sustainable resources, but often foster relatively less productive use of the resources concerned.

INFORMATION AND USE OF RESOURCES

In Richard L. Meier's paper, "Information, Resource Use, and Economic Growth," the variability of economic magnitudes is made to depend on "the flow of information, and changes in the state of informedness." The meaning and the use of natural resources and the progress of industry from technically less difficult to technically more difficult resource bases (e.g., from coal to electricity) depend on increase in the stock of knowledge and the flow of communications. Thereon depend the steady increase in the range of technological substitutability of one set of raw materials for others, and the steady decrease in the dependence of the growth of output on any particular natural resource. Upon communications may also depend resource economy, insofar as communications are substitutable for movements of bulk.

Meier distinguishes technically advanced from semi-literate societies in terms of the flow and storage of in-

formation. In the former societies flow per capita may be a hundred times that in the latter, and the amount of information stored is much larger; new information is generated much more rapidly and distributed much more widely. It is for this reason presumably that advanced economies are better able than underdeveloped societies to cope with seeming shortages of resources.

It was hardly to be expected that the conference would deal effectively with all aspects of resource problems. It is to be hoped that the volume based on the conference will focus attention on gaps in our knowledge and enlarge our understanding of the role that "nature" as such plays in economic development. More attention should be directed to the roles played by land and other natural resources in underdeveloped countries and to present and prospective means whereby shortages of resources in many of these countries can be overcome. Resource problems tend to be posed too much in terms of American and Western experience. There is a tendency to play down the time factor. Furthermore, the role of resources is likely to be examined in terms of income, but it is inadequately dealt with in terms of welfare functions, which reflect both economic and potentially economic—though transitorily "free"—determinants of welfare.

"HISTORICAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES: COLONIAL TIMES TO 1957"

by G. Heberton Evans, Jr.

THE Bureau of the Census will issue in June a new and expanded version of *Historical Statistics of the United States*. The new volume, prepared with the aid of an advisory committee of the Social Science Research Council, covers a longer period, from Colonial times to 1957, and completely supersedes the first edition, *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945*, issued in 1949.

An obvious measure of the difference between the two editions is to be found in sheer bulk. The new volume contains 470 pages of tables, 300 pages of text, and a 16-page index; the first edition contained 231 pages of tables, 119 pages of text, and an 8-page index.

All the subject areas covered in the first edition have been included in the new volume, and a number of new subjects have been added. The new topics include armed forces and veterans, business population, climate, colonial statistics, communications, consumer expenditure patterns, corporate assets, crime and correction, distribution and services, education, private insurance, recreation, religious affiliation, research and development, and

social security. In the course of the revision of the 14 chapters contained in the first edition, each was subjected to a general review and then to a specific and detailed review. Figures and text were revised wherever necessary, and all material made obsolete by data from recent studies was replaced. Data of questionable validity or value were excluded.

The total effect of these efforts is a substantial improvement in both the scope and the quality of the data. The new volume contains more than 8,000 time series, presented in 24 chapters and 51 sections. The time series in each section are accompanied by text notes, which specify as precisely as possible the sources of the data, give references to other sources, frequently discuss the historical development of the data and evaluate their reliability, present definitions of technical terms used, and mention qualifications of the data.

The list of personal acknowledgments in the new volume includes an impressive array of experts from governmental and private fields. In addition to the staff

members of the Bureau of the Census assigned to this project and the members of the advisory Committee on Historical Statistics appointed by the Social Science Research Council, more than 125 experts served as consultants, reviewers, compilers, and coordinators of data. These experts came from 30 federal government agencies, 24 universities, and a number of private research and other organizations. The successful coordination of their efforts has constituted a major instance of effective scholarly cooperation between government agencies and individuals in academic and research institutions, and between the research divisions of a large number of government departments.

The initial formal step that eventually led to publication of the first edition of *Historical Statistics* was a recommendation in 1945 by the Committee on Problems and Policy of the Social Science Research Council that the Secretary of Commerce consider compilation and publication by the Bureau of the Census of a source book of economic statistics. Earlier the same year, J. Frederic Dewhurst had urged the preparation of a historical source book in a proposal to the American Statistical Association and the American Economic Association. A joint committee to explore the practical problems of preparing such a volume was named by these associations, joined by the Economic History Association. Mr. Dewhurst's proposal coincided closely with plans then under consideration by the Bureau of the Census to prepare a historical supplement to the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. The formal decision in 1945 by the Bureau of the Census to compile and publish such a volume led to the reconstitution of the joint committee, which in June 1946 became the Council's Committee on a Source Book of Historical Statistics, Advisory to the Bureau of the Census.

After *Historical Statistics of the United States, 1789-1945* was issued in June 1949, the Economic History Association, in response to a request from the Bureau of the Census, appointed an advisory committee (in September 1950) to evaluate the volume and to make specific recommendations concerning its revision. This committee of the Economic History Association was under the chairmanship of G. Heberton Evans, Jr., Johns Hopkins University, and included the following as members: Arthur H. Cole, Harvard University; Shepard B. Clough, Columbia University; Thomas C. Cochran, University of Pennsylvania; and Solomon Fabricant, National Bureau of Economic Research. In April 1952 the committee submitted to the Bureau of the Census a report, which was subsequently influential in launching the project for a revised volume.

In 1956 the Census Bureau asked the Social Science Research Council to cooperate again in a venture to

produce a new volume of *Historical Statistics*. The Council responded by appointing the following advisory Committee on Historical Statistics: G. Heberton Evans, Jr. (chairman); Otis Dudley Duncan, University of Chicago; Solomon Fabricant; Maurice I. Gershenson, California State Department of Industrial Relations; Richard M. Scammon, Governmental Affairs Institute; Willard L. Thorp, Amherst College; and Harold F. Williamson, Northwestern University. Herman P. Miller of the Bureau of the Census was designated to serve as the committee's executive secretary. A grant was made by the Ford Foundation to the Social Science Research Council to support the work of the advisory committee. Thus it was able to provide honoraria to the many scholars outside governmental agencies who served either as principal or review consultants.

Over a period of 18 months ending in May 1958, the Committee on Historical Statistics met four times with staff members of the Bureau of the Census and participated actively through meetings and by correspondence in the preparation of the new volume. The committee was primarily responsible for the selection of topics and general appraisal of the quality of the series suggested for inclusion and for the selection of consultants for the various subjects. The committee as a whole, or through specially qualified members, reviewed all materials suggested for inclusion and discussed areas of study that presented unusual problems.

As a first step in the actual preparation of the new volume, the Bureau of the Census, with the advice of the Committee on Historical Statistics, prepared a working outline and statement of basic premises to guide the selection of material. Responsibility for execution of the tasks of principal or review consultants for each subject was assigned to either an individual specialist or a government agency.

Principal consultants responsible for the subjects included in this volume that were not included in the first had to select their material, advise on the series to be used, and prepare descriptive, analytical, and bibliographic notes to accompany the tabular data. All other principal consultants were required to examine the presentation of data in their fields in the first volume and to make detailed recommendations for additions, deletions, and other changes. The relative importance of the data in the first volume was judged in the light of historical data made available in more recent studies. These studies often contained an abundance of data from which consultants had to select specific series for inclusion. Review consultants were responsible for critical examination of the data and text to be included.

Coordination, final processing, and editing of the materials were carried out by the Bureau of the Census. A

multitude of source publications was assembled. Data were excerpted, reviewed, and arranged in appropriate form and sequence. Source citations, text, titles, headings, and footnotes were given a consistent style and reviewed for clarity. Problems that emerged during

preparation and review of the material were resolved in discussion with the consultants.

The new volume is priced at \$6.00 and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

LINGUISTICS AND PSYCHOLOGY

James J. Jenkins (chairman), John B. Carroll, Charles A. Ferguson, Joseph H. Greenberg, Wallace E. Lambert; *staff*, Joseph B. Casagrande.

In the fall of 1959 the committee turned its attention to two new areas of research, language universals and second-language learning. Plans for a major conference on the former topic were outlined at a meeting on December 3-4 and have been substantially completed during the following months. The conference, which will be held under the chairmanship of Mr. Greenberg in the spring of 1961, is conceived as a first step toward a major cooperative enterprise having two related ultimate objectives: (1) the collection of data on language universals from a representative sample of the world's languages, and their organization into a central archive; (2) the use of these data in broadly significant research on language universals by scholars in such relevant disciplines as anthropology, linguistics, and psychology. These objectives and the general approach to the problem envisaged by the committee have been elaborated in a "Memorandum Concerning Language Universals," prepared for the committee by Joseph H. Greenberg, Charles E. Osgood, and James J. Jenkins.

The conference will endeavor: (1) to develop criteria whereby universals can be identified, and to specify the language universals that can be identified in the various domains of language—phonetics, grammar, semantics; (2) to examine the reciprocal implications of language universals for the fields of anthropology and psychology, as well as linguistics proper; (3) to discuss the feasibility of collecting data on language universals from a world sample of languages; and (4) if general agreement is reached on the desirability and feasibility of establishing an archive of language universals, to plan further steps that might be taken. Papers on topics selected by the committee will be circulated to participants in advance of the conference. There will be two papers on universals in each of the language domains mentioned above, in addition to papers on the linguistic, psychological, and cultural implications of language universals, on diachronic universals, and on problems of drawing a sample of the world's languages.

SLAVIC STUDIES

(Joint with American Council of Learned Societies)

William B. Edgerton (chairman), Robert F. Byrnes (secretary), John A. Armstrong, Abram Bergson, Cyril E. Black,

Deming Brown, Chauncy D. Harris, Charles Jelavich, Henry L. Roberts, Marshall D. Shulman, Donald W. Treadgold, Sergius Yakobson.

In addition to grants to individuals for Slavic and East European Studies (reported in *Items*, March 1960, pages 7-8), the Subcommittee on Grants—Chauncy D. Harris (chairman), Deming Brown, Evsey D. Domar, Henry L. Roberts, and Donald W. Treadgold—has made awards in three other categories of the program it administers. Grants to assist publication of 9 research manuscripts have been made to: Cyril E. Black, Professor of History, Princeton University, for publication by the Harvard University Press of "The Transformation of Russian Society: Aspects of Social Change since 1861," edited by Mr. Black and comprising the papers of the conference sponsored by the Joint Committee at Arden House, April 25-27, 1958; Zbigniew Folejewski, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages, University of Wisconsin, for publication by Mouton & Co. of "Studies in Russian and Polish Literature"; J. B. Hoptner, National Foundation, New York City, for publication by the Columbia University Press of "Yugoslavia in Crisis, 1934-1941"; Vladimir Reisky-Dubnic, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Washington College, for publication by Frederick A. Praeger of "Propaganda Methods of the Czechoslovak Communist Party"; Melville J. Ruggles, Vice President, Council on Library Resources, and Vaclav Mosteky, Reference Librarian, Harvard Law School Library, for publication by the Columbia University Press of "Russian and East European Publications in the Libraries of the United States"; Thomas A. Sebeok, Associate Professor of Linguistics, Indiana University, for publication by the Indiana University Graduate School of "American Studies in Uralic Linguistics," edited by Mr. Sebeok; Joseph T. Shaw, Associate Professor of Slavic Languages and Literatures, Indiana University, for publication by the Indiana University Press of "The Letters of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin"; Robert S. Sullivan, Assistant Professor of Political Science, DePauw University, for publication by the Columbia University Press of "Soviet Politics in the Ukraine, 1917-1957"; and Jacob Walkin, U. S. Foreign Service, for publication by Frederick A. Praeger of "The Rise of Democracy in Pre-Revolutionary Russia." These grants are in addition to one reported in *Items*, December 1959, page 46.

Grants for travel to international conferences have been awarded to the following 6 scholars: William B. Ballis, Pro-

fessor of Political Science, University of Michigan, and Paul F. Langer, Assistant Professor of International Relations, University of Southern California, for attendance at the International Congress of Orientalists, Moscow, August 10-17, 1960; Oscar Halecki, Professor of East European History, Fordham University, for attendance at the International Congress of Historical Sciences, Stockholm, August 21-28, 1960; Cyril E. Black, Sergius Yakobson, Chief of the Slavic

and Central European Division, Library of Congress, and Peter S. H. Tang, Executive Director of the Research Institute on the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Georgetown University, for attendance at the International Sovietological Conference, Tokyo, September 18-25, 1960.

A grant was also made to Yale University for a conference on "A Century of Russian Foreign Policy," to be held at the University in April 1961.

PERSONNEL

RESEARCH TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Social Science Personnel—Earl Latham (chairman), Gardner Ackley, Robert E. L. Faris, Wayne H. Holtzman, David M. Schneider, and Paul Webbink—at its meeting on March 21-22 voted a total of 64 awards, 9 postdoctoral and 55 predoctoral research training fellowships, of which 19 made provision for completion of doctoral dissertations. The complete list follows:

Richard M. Abrams, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for research and completion of a dissertation on Massachusetts politics, 1900-1912.

Frank M. Albrecht, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in history, Johns Hopkins University, postdoctoral fellowship for training in philosophy, psychology, and other social sciences.

Clopper Almon, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in economics, Harvard University, for research on economy-wide forecasts of sales.

Arthur Benavie, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of Michigan, for completion of a dissertation on the effects of financial intermediaries on monetary policy.

Robert Blauner, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Berkeley, for research and completion of a dissertation on industrial differences in work institutions and work attitudes.

Davis B. Bobrow, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for research and completion of a dissertation on the political and economic role of the military in Communist China and the Soviet Union.

Rufus P. Browning, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Yale University, postdoctoral fellowship for research on basic mathematics and computer techniques.

*Floyd M. Cammack, Ph.D. candidate in linguistics, Cornell University, for research in Hawaii and in Fiji on the Fijian language.

Robert H. Clarke, Ph.D. candidate in politics, Princeton University, for research in France on the Fédération Nationale des Syndicats d'Exploitants Agricoles and recent changes in the French political system.

Henry Cohen, Ph.D. candidate in American history, Cornell University, for research on the career of W. W. Corcoran in business and politics before the Civil War.

*Richard A. Comfort, Ph.D. candidate in history, Prince-

ton University, for research in Germany and Holland on the politics of labor in Hamburg, 1919-24.

Leo A. Despres, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology and sociology, Ohio State University, postdoctoral fellowship for research in British Guiana on the comparative culture and power structure of two societies.

Jack D. Douglas, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Princeton University, postdoctoral fellowship for training and research in mathematical sociology at Johns Hopkins University.

Robert B. Drewitt, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Mexico on ecological conditions affecting social organization.

James T. Duke, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Jamaica on the origins and socialization of emergent elite groups.

Robert L. Emrich, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Oregon, for research on effects of acculturation on styles of Navaho or Pueblo Indian thinking.

Doris R. Entwistle, Ph.D. candidate in education, Johns Hopkins University, postdoctoral fellowship for training in theoretical sociology and in quantitative techniques, and research on psychological bases of schooling.

Leibel Fein, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Michigan State University, for research in Israel on the political integration of immigrants.

Robert W. Fogel, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Johns Hopkins University, for completion of a dissertation on the influence of the railroads on American economic growth during the nineteenth century.

*Roland J. Fuchs, Ph.D. in geography, Clark University, and Assistant Professor of Geography, University of Hawaii, for training in statistical methods.

Charlotte D. Furth, Ph.D. candidate in history, Stanford University, for training in Mandarin Chinese language.

Clarke W. Garrett, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Wisconsin, for research in France on the rise of nationalism during the French Revolution.

Peggy Golde, Ph.D. candidate in social anthropology, Radcliffe College, for completion of a dissertation on aesthetic values related to pottery making in a Mexican community.

* Declined award.

* Declined award.

T. Richard Graham, Ph.D. candidate in Latin American history, University of Texas, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1959-60, for completion of a dissertation on the British impact on Brazil, 1850-1919.

*Vartan Gregorian, Ph.D. candidate in history and humanities, Stanford University, for research in Afghanistan on traditionalism and modernism in an Islamic society.

George E. Gruen, Ph.D. candidate in international relations, Columbia University, for research in the Middle East and the United States on Turkish-Israeli relations, 1948-58.

Adam W. Haber, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Michigan, for research in Germany on West German social structure and political behavior.

Warren O. Hagstrom, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Berkeley, for research and completion of a dissertation on social relations among scientists.

Paul T. Hartman, Ph.D. candidate in economics, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the propagation of wage changes.

E. Wayne Herron, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, University of Texas, for research on intellectual drive as measured by the Holtzman Inkblot Test.

*Allan Hoben, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Ethiopia on an Amharic (Abyssinian) village.

Arthur P. Hurter, Jr., Ph.D. candidate in economics, Northwestern University, for research on cost relations in industrial operations, and completion of a dissertation on relevant research techniques.

Kenneth F. Janda, Ph.D. candidate in government, Indiana University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1959-60, for research and completion of a dissertation on relations between Indiana legislators and their constituents (renewal).

John F. Kolars, Ph.D. candidate in geography, University of Chicago, for research in Turkey and completion of a dissertation on the integration of land-use associations and resource endowments.

Christopher Lasch, Ph.D. candidate in history, Columbia University, for completion of a dissertation on American liberal opinion on the Russian Revolution, 1917-20.

John C. Leggett, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of Michigan, for research and completion of a dissertation on social status and class consciousness among the working class in an industrial community.

*C. Peter Magrath, Ph.D. candidate in government, Cornell University, for research on the U. S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Waite.

Harald B. Malmgren, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Oxford University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1959-60, for completion of a dissertation on the organization of manufacturing firms and its influence on price and output policies.

Lynn L. Marshall, Ph.D. candidate in American history, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the career of Amos Kendall, 1789-1869.

*William L. McDaniel, Ph.D. candidate in economics, Princeton University, for research on the transmission of United States economic fluctuations to Canada.

Charles W. McDougal, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of New Mexico, for research in India on Juang social structure.

Warren T. Morrill, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Chicago, for completion of a dissertation on two urban cultures of Calabar, Nigeria.

Frederic A. Mosher, Ph.D. candidate in social relations (social psychology), Harvard University, for research on individual strategies in the acquisition and use of information in problem solving.

Nancy D. Munn, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Australian National University, postdoctoral fellowship for study at Cornell University of semantic and linguistic theory, and for research on symbol systems.

*Joan M. Nelson, Ph.D. candidate in government, Radcliffe College, postdoctoral fellowship for training in statistics, social psychology, and cultural anthropology.

Hugo G. Nutini, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Los Angeles, for research in Mexico on kinship in a Nahuatl-speaking village in the State of Tlaxcala.

George W. Phillips, Ph.D. candidate in history, University of Chicago, for research in Europe and completion of a dissertation on the relations of the Bolsheviks and Mensheviks to the Russian working class, 1905-14.

Irwin H. Polishook, Ph.D. candidate in history, Northwestern University, for research on the social and economic background of relations between Rhode Island and the Confederation, 1781-90.

Ingeborg B. Powell, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Germany on the control of the intellectual in East Germany.

Richard R. Randolph, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Israel on the social structure of Arab tribal nomads of the Negev Desert.

Jorgen S. Rasmussen, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Wisconsin, for research in England on the leadership of the British Liberal Party.

*Joyce F. Riegelhaupt, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Portugal on social structure and social stability in a peasant village.

*Michael Rogin, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of Chicago, for research on organized labor in Chicago politics, historical and contemporary.

Willie L. Rose, Ph.D. candidate in history, Johns Hopkins University, for completion of a dissertation on social reconstruction of the Gullah Negroes of the South Carolina Sea Islands during and after the Civil War.

Stuart A. Scheingold, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Europe on the Court of the European Coal and Steel Community.

Harry M. Scoble, Ph.D. in political science, Yale University, and Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, for further training and research in quantitative political science and empirical theory at the University of Michigan Survey Research Center.

Vello Sermat, Ph.D. candidate in psychology, Yale University, for research on cooperation and competition between members of pairs.

* Declined award.

* Declined award.

Peter N. Stearns, Ph.D. candidate in history, Harvard University, for research in France on the structure and attitudes of the French industrial bourgeoisie, 1830-48.

Nechama Tec, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Columbia University, for research and completion of a dissertation on speculative behavior in the form of gambling and of entrepreneurship.

*Robert O. Tilman, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Duke University, and Social Science Research Council research training fellow 1959-60, for completion of a dissertation on the Federation of Malaya civil service.

Gerald Weiss, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, University of Michigan, for research in Peru on the ethnography of the eastern Campa.

Malcolm R. Willison, Ph.D. candidate in sociology, Cornell University, for research in Holland on the role of Indonesians in the Netherlands East Indies Civil Service, 1890-1940.

*Robert A. Wohl, Ph.D. candidate in history, Princeton University, for research in France on the origins and development of the French Communist Party.

*Walter P. Zenner, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology, Columbia University, for research in Israel on the way of life and integration of Syrian Jews in Israel.

* Declined award.

FACULTY RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Faculty Research Fellowships—William H. Nicholls (chairman), M. Margaret Ball, Irving L. Janis, Joseph J. Mathews, George E. Mowry, and John Useem—held the second of its two meetings scheduled for 1959-60 on March 14-15. It voted to award the following 23 fellowships:

William Anderson, Emeritus Professor of Political Science, University of Minnesota, for research on the history, theory, and practice of the study of politics.

John M. Blum, Professor of History, Yale University, for research on Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and the U. S. Treasury, 1939-45.

Richard M. Brace, Professor of History, Northwestern University, for research in the United States on French colonial policy and Algerian nationalism, 1830-1960.

Stanley Coopersmith, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Wesleyan University, for a conceptual and empirical analysis of the dynamics of self-esteem.

Gottfried Dietze, Associate Professor of Political Science, Johns Hopkins University, for research on judicial review.

Ernst Ekman, Assistant Professor of History, University of California, Riverside, for research in Sweden and Denmark on the origins of seventeenth century Swedish patriotism and the Vasa Renaissance.

Amitai Etzioni, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, for research on complex organizations.

Ernst B. Haas, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Europe and the United States on the integrative impact of international organizations.

Marvin Harris, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Co-

lumbia University, for research on the logical and empirical foundations of a science of culture.

Douglas H. Heath, Associate Professor of Psychology, Harvard College, for research on modes of cognitive control in male college students.

Eric C. Kollman, Professor of History, Cornell College (Iowa), for research in Austria on Theodor Körner in Austrian history and politics.

Barbara S. Lane, Visiting Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, for research in the United States on Melanesian social structure.

Sister Joan de Lourdes Leonard, Professor of History, St. Joseph's College for Women, for research on lawmaking in Colonial Virginia and other American Colonies.

Adam A. Pepelasis, Assistant Professor of Economics, University of California, Davis, for research in Italy and Greece on the expansion of trade in the Balkans and central Europe in the eighteenth century and the Greek and Slavic mercantile communities in Venice.

Milton J. Rosenberg, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Yale University, for research on change in attitudes.

F. Wilson Smith, Assistant Professor of History, Johns Hopkins University, for a study of the competition for intellectual leadership in the United States, 1800-1830.

James E. Vance, Jr., Assistant Professor of Geography, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Europe on the journey to work in relation to land use.

Paul Wallin, Professor of Sociology, Stanford University, for research in England on class differences in stress in adolescence.

Murray L. Wax, Assistant Professor of Sociology, and Rosalie H. Wax, Visiting Lecturer in Sociology and Anthropology, University of Miami, joint fellowship for research in the United States on the transition from primitive to civilized society in Scandinavia.

Bernard D. Weinryb, Professor of History and Economics, Dropsie College, for research in the United States on economic and social history of the Jews in Eastern Europe (renewal).

Henry Wells, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, for research in Puerto Rico on determinants of values in the political system.

Benjamin Willerman, Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota, for research in England on communication between friends and strangers.

*Morris Zaslow, Assistant Professor of History, University of Toronto, for research in Europe and North America on the conquest of northern Canada, 1870-1960.

* Declined award.

GRANTS-IN-AID

The Committee on Grants-in-Aid—Vincent H. Whitney (chairman), James M. Buchanan, John Hope Franklin, William H. Riker, Melford E. Spiro, and Gordon Wright—held the second of its two meetings scheduled for 1959-60 on March 28-29. It voted to award the following 22 grants-in-aid of research:

Edward M. Bruner, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Yale University, for research in the United States on personality and urbanization of the Toba Batak, Sumatra.

Walter J. Brunhumer, Assistant Professor of History, Western Michigan University, for research on the concept of evolution in German philosophy and science from the time of Leibnitz to that of Goethe (renewal).

Wayne Dennis, Professor of Psychology, Brooklyn College, for research in the Middle East on child development in custodial institutions.

Joseph H. Fichter, Professor of Sociology, Loyola University (Louisiana), for research on the professional training, careers, and role performance of Roman Catholic parish priests in the United States.

J. L. Fischer, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Tulane University, for comparative research in the United States on myths and tales of Truk and Ponape.

Joseph H. Greenberg, Professor of Anthropology, Columbia University, for research on psychological correlates of phonetic similarity (joint with James J. Jenkins).

Robert Gutman, Associate Professor of Sociology, Rutgers University, for research on the assimilation process among middle-class migrants.

Herbert H. Hyman, Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, for research in England on public opinion on civil liberties.

James J. Jenkins, Professor of Psychology, University of Minnesota, for research on psychological correlates of phonetic similarity (joint with Joseph H. Greenberg).

Albert Lauterbach, Professor of Economics, Sarah Lawrence College, for research in South America on managerial and business attitudes (renewal).

Gordon K. Lewis, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of Puerto Rico, for research in Europe and the United States on comparative colonial administration in the Caribbean area.

Ivan D. London, Associate Professor of Psychology, Brooklyn College, for research on the validity of political refugees' responses to questionnaires.

Nathan Miller, Lecturer in History, Rutgers University, for research on the relation between state economic policy and private entrepreneurship in New York under the administration of William H. Seward, 1838-46.

Sidney W. Mintz, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Yale University, for research in France on the history and origins of the Haitian internal marketing system.

Almarin Phillips, Associate Professor of Business Administration, University of Virginia, for research on price fixing and interfirm organization.

*Melvin Richter, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Hunter College, for research in France on the political sociology of Montesquieu, Tocqueville, and Halévy.

Annemarie A. Shimony, Assistant Professor of Economics and Sociology, Mount Holyoke College, and Lecturer on Anthropology, Harvard University, for research in Canada on the ethnology of the Canadian Iroquois.

Hugh H. Smythe, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Brooklyn College, for research in the United States on the emerging elite in the urban areas of Africa with special reference to Nigeria.

*Harry C. Triandis, Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Illinois, for research in Greece on the determinants of social distance.

Andrew P. Vayda, Lecturer in Anthropology, University of British Columbia, for research in England on ecological factors in tribal warfare in Borneo.

* Declined award.

Eugene A. Weinstein, Associate Professor of Sociology, Vanderbilt University, for research on Negro families' decisions to send their children to desegregated or segregated schools.

Robin W. Winks, Assistant Professor of History, Yale University, for research in England and France on the history of the Canadian Negro from 1689 to the present.

SENIOR AWARDS FOR RESEARCH ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Grants for Research on Governmental Affairs—Robert E. Cushman (chairman), Alexander Heard, Dean E. McHenry, Elmer B. Staats, and Benjamin F. Wright—has made 4 awards for the academic year 1960-61:

Robert A. Horn, Associate Professor of Political Science, Stanford University, for research on the United States Supreme Court and American federalism.

Dayton D. McKean, Dean of the Graduate School and Professor of Political Science, University of Colorado, for research on the integrated bar system.

Herman M. Somers, Professor of Political Science, Haverford College, for research on the federal bureaucracy.

Frederick V. Waugh, Director, Agricultural Economics Division, U. S. Agricultural Marketing Service, for research on management of agricultural surpluses.

POLITICAL THEORY AND LEGAL PHILOSOPHY FELLOWSHIPS

The Committee on Political Theory and Legal Philosophy Fellowships—J. Roland Pennock (chairman), Guy H. Dodge, David Easton, Jerome Hall, Thomas P. Jenkin, and Robert G. McCloskey—on March 30 awarded 8 fellowships:

Richard R. Fagen, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Stanford University, for training in the application of mathematics to political science problems.

Richard E. Flathman, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research in England on the origins of the concept of the relations between constitutionalism and leadership.

Richard B. Friedman, Ph.D. candidate in political science, Johns Hopkins University, for research in England on English theories of political obligation from T. H. Green to the present.

George Ginsburgs, Acting Instructor in Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles, for research on legal developments in the Soviet Union since 1953.

Andrew Martin, Ph.D. candidate in public law and government, Columbia University, for research on the controversy within the British Labor Party over socialism and the welfare state (renewal).

Hanna F. Pitkin, Ph.D. candidate in political science, University of California, Berkeley, for research on the theory of representation.

John R. Rodman, Instructor in Government, Harvard University, for research in Great Britain on the politics of British Hegelianism.

William L. Weinstein, Ph.D. candidate in politics, Oxford University, for research in England on the political, moral, and legal ideas of Henry Sidgwick.

SUMMER RESEARCH TRAINING INSTITUTE ON ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Selection of applicants for admission to the research training institute to be held at the University of Wisconsin from June 27 to August 12, 1960, under the auspices of the Council's Committee on Political Behavior, has been made by a subcommittee, consisting of William M. Beaney, Edward H. Levi, Frank J. Remington, and Victor G. Rosenblum. The following 18 persons have been invited to participate in the institute:

Glenn Abernathy, Visiting Assistant Professor of Political Science, University of Wisconsin

*Loren P. Beth, Professor of Government, University of Massachusetts

Donald P. Brickley, Professor of Sociology, Eastern Nazarene College

J. Douglas Cook, Assistant Professor of Law, University of Buffalo

Robert E. Furlong, Assistant Professor of Law, Fordham University

Gilbert Geis, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Los Angeles State College

Clarence Ray Jeffery, Assistant Professor of Sociology, Arizona State University

Sanford H. Kadish, Professor of Law, University of Utah

Edward L. Kimball, Assistant Professor of Law, Montana State University

Stuart S. Nagel, LL.B. Northwestern University, and Ph.D. candidate in political science, Northwestern University

James W. Pratt, Assistant Professor of Government and Law, Lafayette College

Lionel I. Swift, British Commonwealth Fellow, University of Chicago Law School

Hans H. Toch, Assistant Professor of Psychology, Michigan State University

* Declined award.

GRANTS FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The new Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, of the American Council of Learned Societies and Social Science Research Council—Sanford A. Mosk (chairman), Frederick B. Agard, Robert N. Burr, Henry P. de Vries, Irving A. Leonard, Charles Wagley, and Robert Wauchope—made its first grants for research on March 5–6 to 17 scholars:

George C. A. Boehrer, Associate Professor of History, Georgetown University, for research in Brazil on the role of the Catholic Church in the overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy, 1855–89.

John F. Goins, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside, for an ethnographic study of a Quechua Indian community in Ecuador.

Eugene A. Hammel, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, for research on social ranking and its concomitants in a community in Peru.

Lewis Hanke, Professor of History, University of Texas, for studies in the history of the Villa Imperial de Potosí.

John J. Johnson, Professor of History, Stanford University, for research in Latin America on the Latin American military as a politically competing group in a changing socioeconomic environment.

Joseph A. Kahl, Associate Professor of Sociology, Washington University, for research in Brazil on the impact of industrialization on career patterns.

Charles M. Leslie, Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Pomona College, for research in Mexico on social change in a Mexican Indian village.

Luis Monguió, Professor of Spanish, University of California, Berkeley, for research in Peru on Peruvian romantic poetry.

Joaquina Navarro, Associate Professor of Spanish, Smith College, for research on the interpretation of the popular hero in the Latin American novel.

Vladimir Reisky-Dubnic, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Washington College, for research in Brazil on political parties and ideologies.

Bernard Rosenberg, Assistant Professor of Sociology, The City College, New York, for a socioecological study of Buenos Aires.

Ivan A. Schulman, Assistant Professor of Romance Languages, Washington University, for research on writings by José Martí for the *New York Sun*, 1880–90.

Stanley J. Stein, Associate Professor of History, Princeton University, for research in Mexico on the role of its merchants in the independence movement, 1778–1827.

W. Paul Strassmann, Associate Professor of Economics, Michigan State University, for research in Mexico on technological change in an industrializing economy.

Mark J. Van Aken, Assistant Professor of History, San Diego State College, for research on the monarchical project of Juan José Flores of Ecuador, 1840–60.

Robert C. Williamson, Professor of Sociology and Psychology, Los Angeles City College, for research in El Salvador on social class in San Salvador.

Morton D. Winsberg, Assistant Professor of Geography, East Carolina College, for research in Argentina on the Jewish Colonization Association experiment.

COUNCIL STAFF

Joseph B. Casagrande, a member of the Council's staff since 1950, has resigned to become Professor of Anthropology and Head of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Illinois, beginning July 1, 1960.

Francis H. Palmer joined the Council's staff in March. A recipient of the Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Pittsburgh, Mr. Palmer was Assistant Professor of Psychology at Allegheny College, directed the Human Resources Research Office Laboratory in Monterey, California, and came to the Council from the Environmental Physiology Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley.

Rowland L. Mitchell, Jr., Ph.D. in history, Yale University, who has taught at Yale and at the University of Michigan, and is now Assistant Professor of History at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will join the staff of the Council on July 1.

NEW PROGRAMS OF GRANTS FOR RESEARCH ON CONTEMPORARY CHINA AND ON AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

CONTEMPORARY CHINA

A new program of grants to individual scholars for research in the social sciences and humanities relating to contemporary China will be offered for three years beginning in 1960-61, under the auspices of the Joint Committee on Contemporary China, appointed in September 1959 by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Funds for this program have been provided by the Ford Foundation, and will be administered by the Social Science Research Council.

The purpose of the new program is to advance scholarly research relating directly to contemporary China, with special reference to developments since 1949. Consideration will be given to proposals limited to, or including, research on periods prior to 1949 that would clearly contribute to understanding of contemporary China.

Awards ranging from small grants-in-aid of research for periods of less than a year to larger grants providing for maintenance in lieu of salary, for travel in the United States or abroad, and for other research expenses, for periods up to 15 months will be offered to scholars who possess the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent, and who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States or Canada. Applications are invited for grants for research in any field of the social sciences and humanities. Grants will be made normally for one year, but applications for other periods will be considered, and requests for renewals will be entertained.

Requests for additional information and for application forms should be addressed to the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. Inquiries should indicate briefly the nature of the proposed research and the approximate amount of financial support required, but need not include the detailed information requested on the application forms.

Applications for grants for research to be undertaken in 1961 must be filed not later than November 1, 1960 on forms

supplied by the Council; awards will be announced on or about November 30, 1960.

AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA

A program of grants for research relating to Africa south of the Sahara will be initiated in the autumn of 1960 under the auspices of a Joint Committee on African Studies which is to be appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. Information regarding the scope of the program, which is expected to continue for three years, will be published in the September issue of *Items*. It is anticipated that grants may range from relatively small sums for travel, research assistance, and maintenance for periods of from three to six months, to amounts sufficient for support of a year's research. It is also expected that applications will be accepted both from mature scholars who have already made significant contributions to African studies and from others with established competence in a social science or humanistic field who wish to equip themselves for research on African problems.

Grants for research relating to Africa north of the Sahara will not be available under the new program but these will continue to be available under the separate program of grants for research now offered under the auspices of the Joint Committee on the Near and Middle East. Funds for both programs have been provided by the Ford Foundation, and both are administered by the Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y., to which requests for additional information should be sent. Inquiries should indicate briefly the nature of the proposed research and the approximate amount of financial support desired. More detailed information need not be provided until application forms are sent. Formal applications for grants for research to be undertaken in 1961 will be due not later than November 1, 1960.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

230 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Incorporated in the State of Illinois, December 27, 1924, for the purpose of advancing research in the social sciences

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